

Holt County Sentinel.

THE APPLE TREE IN THE LANE.

I stood close by where on leathern hinge
The gate swung back from the grassy lane,
When the crows came home when the dusky eve
Its mantle threw over hill and plain.
Its branches knotty and gnarled by time,
Waved to and fro in the idle breeze,
When the spring days wove a blossoming crown
Of blossoms bright for the apple trees.

Its shadows fell o'er the crystal stream,
That all the long, bright summer days,
Like a silver thread, 'mid the waving grass
Reflected back the golden rays
Of the noontide sun that madly strove
To drink the fount of the brooklet dry;
But the light clouds showered tear-drops down
Till the glad brook laughed as it glided by.

Never were the apples half so sweet,
Golden russets striped with red,
As those that fell on the yielding turf
When she shook her branches overhead.
A trysting place for youthful friends
Was the apple tree in the days of yore,
And oft we've sat beneath its shade
And talked bright dreams of the future o'er.

And when the warm October sun
Shone on the maple's scarlet robe
We gathered the apples sound and fair,
And round as our own mystic globe.
The stately hemlock crowns the hill,
The dark pines rise above the plain—
But the one we prize far more than they,
The apple tree in the pasture lane.

Long years have passed and crows no more,
Come home at night through the grassy lane;
Where the gate swung back on leathern hinge
I stand and gaze on the far-off plain.
No more we list to the music low
Of the crystal stream as it ripples on,
And the apple tree in the pasture lane
Is but a dream of the days by-gone.

HUMOR AND WIT.

A LOCOMOTIVE out west, got cross the
other day and blew up its engine.

To get up a "Conflict of Ages,"
ask two rival beauties how old they are.

COULDN'T somebody invent a soap
that would enable mothers to get their
daughters off their hands.

To rise early requires quickness of
decision; it is one of those subjects
that admit of no turning over.

An agricultural society offered a pre-
mium for the best essay on irrigation.
By mistake it was printed irritation,
whereupon an honest farmer sent his
wife.

"WILL you take something?" said
a teetotaler to his friend, while stand-
ing near a tavern. "I don't care if I
do," was the reply. "Well!" said
Frank "let's take a walk."

BRIGHT YOUTH.—A teacher one day
endeavoring to make a pupil understand
the nature and application of a passive
verb, said, "A passive verb is expres-
sive of the nature of receiving an action,
Peter is beaten. Now, what did
Peter do? The boy, pausing a mo-
ment with the gravest countenance im-
aginable, replied, "Well, I don't know
without he hollered."

A NUMEROUS writer in the Chicago
Post describes how he got out of a bad
scrape in the police court:

The next morning the Judge of the
Police Court sent for me. I went down
and he received me cordially—said he
had heard of the wonderful things I had
accomplished at Byron's Hall, and was
proud of me. I was a promising young
man, and all that. Then he offered a
toast: "Guilty or not guilty?" I re-
plied in a brief but eloquent speech,
setting forth the importance of the oc-
casion that had brought us together.
After the usual ceremonies I loaned the
city ten dollars."

"SOME" TORNADO.—An editor in
Minnesota gives a description of the
late tornado in that State:

"The late tornado in Minnesota kicked
up some queer pranks. It blew eight
oxen over a river 800 yards wide! It
took all the water out of a pond, car-
ried it a mile, and then let it down on
Mayor Doran's farm in the shape of a
lake! It blew a man's boots off! An-
other man's coat was not only blown
short, but actually buttoned from top to
bottom! One old lady went up like a
balloon, was carried two and-a-half
miles, and was finally landed astride a
telegraph wire, where she was found by
her grand-son and relieved by a ladder!
Judge Morgan says the wind not only
carried off his dwelling house, but his
sub-cellar and two wells!"

A FELLOW in Aroostook county, Me.,
answered a New York advertisement,
representing that the advertiser could
furnish any person with a wife. The
advertiser replied, directing the writer
to a neighboring asylum for idiots! The
same youth, not at all abashed, whose
name is John Morris, speaks of himself
as follows:

I am 18 years old, have a good set
of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson,
the star-spangled banner, and the 4th
of July. I have taken up a State lot,
cleared up eighteen acres last year, and
seeded ten of it down. My buckwheat
looks first rate, and the oats and pota-
toes are bully. I have got nine sheep,
a two year old bull and two heifers, be-
sides a house and barn. I want to get
married. I want to buy bread and but-
ter, hoopskirts and waterfalls for some
person of the female persuasion during
my life. That's what's the matter with
me. But I don't know how to do it."

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Cheap Soap.

Soap for family use can be made very
cheap and of excellent quality with little
trouble by the use of a common article
sold in all drug stores. This is lye put
in a concentrated form in small iron
boxes holding one pound. These boxes
cost twenty-five cents in ordinary times,
now we believe they retail at forty or
fifty cents, and will make twenty-five
pounds of green or new soap. The plan
of proceeding is merely to take a box
of this substance, knock off the lid, and
throw it into a gallon of boiling water.
After standing ten hours the lye will be
clear, and must be thrown into a wash
boiler with another gallon of boiling
water; when the contents of the vessel
boil, four pounds of any grease must
be added slowly, poured in a thin stream
and stirred well. When intimately
mixed the boiler should simmer slowly
for four or six hours, and half an hour
before taking off another gallon of hot
water may be added together with half
a teaspoonful of salt. The latter is not
necessary, however, and if two much is
thrown in the soap is curdled or made
short so that it breaks and wastes.
When the soap is thought to be done,
plunge a case knife in, if the mass
drops clear and rosy and chills quickly,
it is soap and will be firm and hard
when cold. Have ready a wash tub
well wet on the bottom and sides; pour
the soap in and let it set; in a few
hours it will be hard enough to cut out
and as white as snow. This process
makes twenty-five pounds of soap, or,
by the aid of grease, four pounds, and
lye, one pound, twenty-four pounds of
water, less two quarts driven off in boil-
ing, (one gallon weighs eight pounds
nearly) are converted into soap of
excellent deterring properties. Since
the grease is saved from the family
waste the soap has only cost what the
lye has come to, and as the loss by dry-
ing is only twenty-five per cent., eight-
teen pounds of soap can be made for
fifty cents, or a little over three cents
per pound. We have made hundreds
of pounds of this soap in all varieties,
and use it constantly for domestic
purposes.

To KEEP EGGS.—Eggs can be kept
for two years, by dipping them in a so-
lution made of one pound of quick
lime and one of salt, to one gallon of
water; take an old pail and put in
your lime and water and then stir until
it is all dissolved, then add salt as
above, (keep in the cellar) when cool
enough it is ready to use. Dip in the
eggs and see that they are covered with
the solution, which must be stirred from
the bottom occasionally. Pack them
small end downwards in bran or salt, or
without. When wanted for use or
market, a little warm water will wash
them clean. Some dip eggs in boiling
water, some grease them and pack in
bran. I packed 15 dozen (as I could
gather them) in August, in salt, and
kept them until spring, just as good as
fresh. They must all be kept in a cool
cellar alike, moist, rather than dry.—
Mrs. M. F. C., Waterford, Minn.

POTTED MEATS.—It sometimes hap-
pens to the ladies, from some unforeseen
circumstance, that large quantities of
cooked meats, prepared for a large party
which did not come off, perhaps, re-
main on hand, which are measurably
lost. Such should be potted. Cut the
meat from the bone, and chop fine, and
season high with salt and pepper, cloves
and cinnamon. Moisten with vinegar,
wine, brandy, or Worcestershire
sauce, or melted butter, according to
the kind of meat, or to suit your own
taste. Then pack it tight into a stone
jar, then cover it over the top with
about a quarter of an inch of melted
butter. It will keep months, and al-
ways afford a ready and excellent dish
for the table.

STRAWBERRIES, raspberries, black-
berries, cherries and peaches can be
preserved in this manner: Lay the ripe
fruit in broad dishes, and sprinkle over
it the same quantity of sugar used in
cooking it. Set it in the sun or a mod-
erately heated oven, until the juice
forms a thick syrup with sugar. Pack
the fruit in tumblers and pour the syrup
over it. Paste writing paper over the
glasses, and set them in a cool, dry
place. Peaches must be pared and
split and cherries stoned. Preserved
in this manner, the fruit retains much
more of its natural flavor and health-
fulness than when cooked.—[Rural
American.

To PRESERVE TOMATOES.—Professor
Mapes says: "If tomatoes are slightly
scalded and skinned, and put in bottles,
and those set in boiling water for a few
minutes and corked and sealed the fruit
will keep as long as desired, and if
eaten when first opened will have the
same taste as when just picked from
the vines."

Probably a better way is to peel the
tomatoes and boil slightly so as to ex-
pel the air, then put in heated bottles
and cork at once. All depends on the
exclusion of the air. The more per-
fectly this is done the longer the fruit
may be preserved.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Summer Shelter for Sheep

While moving a building about the
first of November, through a field which
contained a flock of sheep, the rain
compelled the workmen to retreat.
The sheep immediately took possession
of the building and occupied it through
the stormy night that succeeded. See-
ing how comfortable they looked the
next morning, and how evidently ben-
efitted they had been by the passing
shelter, I at once exclaimed: Why not
give every flock—every animal—a com-
fortable house, summer and winter?
Why not erect a cheap substantial shed
in every field our flocks and herds are
expected to occupy? It would cost some-
thing, but the plain substantial things
of this world occasion but a small part
of our expenditures. Men who would
put a hundred dollars into extra putty
and varnish and trimmings for a car-
riage, and a hundred and fifty dollars
into a watch, and a thousand dollars in
carvings and moldings and questionable
flourishes for a house, will, I suppose,
shiver over the expense of a few feet of
stone wall and three or four pine, hem-
lock, oak, or beech logs sawed into
boards.

Bran Mash for Horses

Many who keep horses give them no
change of food. It is hay and oats all
the time. Those who pretend to keep
fine horses, we will not even suppose
make a regular feed of corn. For
horses, we know, are fed almost entire-
ly on corn in the west. It may do for
a plow team—but certainly not for fine
carriage or buggy horses. But horses,
whether fed regularly on corn or oats
should have a bran mash at least once a
week—and if twice all the better. It
cools the system—it opens the bowels
and cleanses and purifies them. It
keeps the horses in health. It wards
off the cholera and other bowel com-
plaints. There will be fewer horses
dying with the botts, cholera, and similar
diseases, if bran mashes are given week-
ly.

They are made by heating the water to
the boiling point, and then pouring it on
bran. About six quarts of bran should
be used for each horse. A couple of
quarts of oats may be put with the bran
and a little salt, and the boiling water
poured over all. When cool feed the
horses. They should generally be given
at night.—[Rural World.

Salt in Fattening Swine.

A correspondent states some interest-
ing experiments to test the use of salt
in fattening swine. He selected two
pairs of barrow hogs, weighing two
hundred pounds apiece. One pair re-
ceived with their daily allowance of food
two ounces of salt; the other pair, sim-
ilarly fed, none. In the course of a
week it was easily seen that the salted
pair, had a much stronger appetite than
the others, and after a fortnight it was
increased to two ounces apiece. After
four months the weight of the salted
hogs was 350 pounds each, while that
of the unsalted, five weeks later, reach-
ed only 300 lbs. The correspondent
says to feed your pigs according to their
age, a quarter of an ounce daily; breed-
ing sows very little during pregnancy,
and during the heat of summer withhold
in a degree from all, as it induces thirst
and a liability to disease.

THE BEST FOWLS FOR EGGS.—For
producing eggs, the Poland are good,
though perhaps not as good as the Bol-
ton Greys. The Leghorns are prolific,
but not hardy. George Taber of Ken-
nebec county, Maine, who has experi-
mented a little with different breeds
of fowls, states in the Maine Farmer that
with 29 Bolton Grey pullets and three
old hens of another breed kept for sit-
ting, he in one year obtained 4608 eggs,
and raised 65 chickens, besides using all
the eggs desired in a good sized family.
In all cases select young hens for laying
and old ones for nursing.

CLEAN GARDENS AND FIELDS.—If
you wish to have a garden or field pro-
tected from bugs or insects, keep your
land free from weeds; and in the fall
and spring clear up the rubbish, and
burn it. Don't let it lie on the ground
over winter, as it furnishes nests for all
sorts of creatures destructive to vege-
table life. Manure, to be freed from
worms should be cured by being spread
over winter. It should first be thorow-
ly decayed.

QUALITIES OF A GOOD WORKING OX.
Let him have large nostrils, a long
face, a bright hazel eye; which will
indicate docility and intelligence; a hoof
rather long and not turned outward very
much, a straight back, a broad breast,
wide gambrel, small tail, and horns of
medium size. When you find such an
ox as that, he will be a good worker.

A farmer of large experience asserts
that four quarts of meal, with a good
pasture in summer and early autumn,
will make as much beef as eight quarts
of corn meal, with the best of hay, in
cold weather.

FRUIT TREES on a farm are the worst
enemy of the doctor.

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State of Missouri, ss
County of Holt,
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Joseph S. Upton, Plaintiff,
against
Hiram N. Upton, Defendant.
NOW, at this day, comes the plaintiff, by his
Attorneys, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court, that the Defendant, Hiram N.
Upton, cannot be summoned in this action, it is
ordered by the Court that publication be made
notifying him that an action has been commenced
against him by Petition and Attachment, in the
Circuit Court of Holt County, in the State
of Missouri, founded on some three notes and a
receipt for seven hundred and ninety-nine dol-
lars and ninety-two cents, that his property
has been attached, and unless he be and appear
at the next term of this court, to be holden at
the Court House in Oregon, in the county of
Holt, on the sixteenth day of October, 1866, and
on or before the third day thereof, if the term
shall so long continue, and if not then before
the end of the term, judgment will be rendered
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